

he recommended bringing a petition for the creation of a bioatmospheric nature preserve in this zone.

*See also the *Daily SNAP*, October 18, 1990, p. 1, col. 2
(SNAP 901023)

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Author: *Kolodnyy, Lev*
Title: BIOFIELD RESEARCHERS' EQUIPMENT, SUPPORT FROM COUNTRY'S LEADERS NOTED
Primary Source: *Moskovskaya pravda*, October 10, 1990, No. 232 (21450), p. 3, cols. 1-5

Abstract: The article gives an account of work which associates of the USSR Academy of Sciences' Institute of Radio Engineering and Electronics (IRE) in Moscow did on research of human biological fields and noncontact massage (the so-called "D" phenomenon) from 1982 to 1985.* This project is the topic of two recent articles by academician Yuriy Gulyayev and Professor Eduard Godik in *Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR* (Bulletin of the USSR Academy of Sciences). The first article appeared in issue No. 1 of this journal for 1990. The second article is entitled "Dynamic Mapping of Physical Fields and Radiations of Biological Subjects." The principal 'biological subject' of Gulyayev and Godik's experiments was Dzhuna Davitashvili. Leading Communist Party and government officials who supported this controversial direction of research are identified, reportedly for the first time, in an article by Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice-president of the USSR Academy of Sciences. This article appeared in another magazine which was published recently in Moscow.

It is recalled that Gulyayev and Godik began their research with active support from Doctor of Technical Sciences Nikolay Konstantinovich Baybakov, who headed the USSR State Planning Committee (Gosplan) at that time; academicians Guriy Ivanovich Marchuk and Anatoliy Petrovich Aleksandrov, who were then chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology and president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, respectively; and academician V. A. Kotelnikov, head of IRE. Velikhov relates that

Baybakov backed the project over the objections of the minister of health and the president of the Academy of Medical Sciences. It was Baybakov who proposed to Marchuk that a state program be drafted for the study of physical fields of persons with extrasensory capabilities. Baybakov also persuaded Communist Party general secretary L. I. Brezhnev that the proposed research was worthwhile, as a result of which the project was given the go-ahead and Davitashvili received permission to reside in Moscow. Two research groups were formed -- one headed by Godik at IRE and another under Rakhimov's direction in the physics school of Moscow State University.

Demonstrations which the Moscow physicists conducted with an infrared imager and a computer reportedly convinced Baybakov, Aleksandrov and Kotelnikov that Davitashvili possessed infrared-detection capabilities and could generate heat in parts of a patient's body by means of radiation from her hands. An order signed by Aleksandrov and the USSR minister of health was subsequently issued. This order called for associates of the USSR Academy of Sciences to continue research begun by the Moscow physicists and for scientists of the medical academy to begin studying the "D" phenomenon and testing its possible therapeutic effects. Gulyayev and Godik's group received a unique set of equipment with which measurements of physical fields could be conducted through seven channels. This equipment could also detect electric and magnetic fields; infrared, radiothermal, optical and acoustic radiation; and chemical fields involved in the vital activity of a biological subject. The group claimed to have demonstrated the existence of a nonspecific sensory channel other than vision and hearing, using this equipment. Physiological information and long-distance effects could be transmitted via this channel.

The author relates that the group's work was interrupted in April of 1985, before more of Davitashvili's abilities could be studied. The project's suspension is linked to the death of Brezhnev and subsequent changes in the leadership of the Communist Party. How the country's present leaders regard biofield research is not known to representatives of the Academy of

Sciences and Gosplan.

A photograph is given showing Godik and Davitashvili before the beginning of an experiment at IRE in 1982.

*See also the *Daily SNAP*, June 14, 1988, p. 3, col. 1
(SNAP 901023)

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Title: Ye. M. DOBROVITSYNA (obituary)
Primary Source: *Moskovskaya pravda*,
October 7, 1990, No. 230 (21448), p. 4,
cols. 7-8

Entire Text: Yevgeniya Mikhaylovna Dobrovitsyna, one of the oldest associates of the Moscow Chemical Engineering Institute imeni Mendeleyev, a member of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and an activist

of the Red Cross society, has died.

The death announcement is made with deep regret by the institute's administration, Party committee and public organizations, and profound condolences are expressed to the family and friends of the deceased.

(SNAP 901023)

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10/23/90